

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1603]

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1797.

[VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

For DRY GOODS.
Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, South Front-street.
Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday
Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 South Front-street.
Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday
Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 South Third-street.
Thursday
Forenoon—Edward Fox.
Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday
Forenoon—William Shannon.
Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday
Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Footman & Co's Auction Room.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the store of the subscribers is now open for the reception of Goods, and the Sales will commence on Monday next, the 30th inst. when will be sold, A large assortment of Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Superfine and common Cloths
Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets
Coatings and Baizes
Cotton and worsted Hosiery
Chintzes and Calicoes
Chintz and purple Shawls
Book and Jaconet Mullins
White and brown Linens
Tickings, Checks and Stripes.
—ALSO—
A quantity of Ladies' Morocco Shoes.
FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.
Oct. 24.

Now Landing.

At Sims' Wharf, from on board the ship *Commerce*, captain CHAMBERLAIN, from Port au Prince, 35 hogheads of SUGAR
34 do. MOLASSES
4 tierces do.
FOR SALE, BY
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
Oct. 27.

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON SUGAR, in bags and boxes Jamaica, St. Vincent, and Bengal } RUM.
Oct. 27.

Samuel Pleafants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms.
Oct. 27—4w

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, South Front-street, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of European & East India Goods, Many of which are just imported in the *Clotier*, William Penn, &c. &c.
Oct. 27.

St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

For Sale by

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Oct. 26.

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion.
Oct. 27—dtf

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th, 1797.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish Rations and Quarter Master's Stores, during the year 1798, for the troops in Philadelphia, Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, Carlisle and Reading, or any of them, are desired to deliver their proposals, under a sealed cover, on or before the 26th November next.

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

The Rations to consist of

1 pound Flour or Bread
1 pound Beef, or 3/4 of a pound of Pork
1 gill Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 lb. Candles
2 lb. Soap
2 quarts Vinegar
1 quart Salt
To every hundred rations
Oct. 27—18ft184N

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 South Front-street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF, HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797.

For London,

THE SHIP

J E A N,
Daniel M'Pherson, Master.
TO sail with all convenient speed—a considerable part of her cargo being already engaged.
For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to
Refs & Simson.
Oct. 27.

For LONDON,

THE SWEDISH SNOW

Gustaf Adolphz,
Capt. Chs. Wm. RAMPE;
Expected to sail in all the present month—A few tons of Goods are wanted on Freight, and will be taken on moderate terms, if speedy application is made. Apply to
Peter Bligh.
Back of his new buildings, Dock-street.
Oct. 19.

For Freight or Charter,

The Danish Brig

Abel Catherina,
Burthen about 160 tons.
THIS vessel is now ready to receive on board a cargo, and may be dispatched to any port in Europe or the Mediterranean in eight days.
Apply to the Captain on board, or to the subscriber.
JAMES YARD.
Oct. 19.

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

S U K E Y,
Isaac Vredenburg, Master;
NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or
John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of FF Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herring
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 casks of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.
Sept. 29.

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig *Astive*, William Williams, Master, One hundred hdds. 3d & 4th proof, And for Sale by
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
Wilmington, Sept. 21.
N. B. The above Brig, and the brig *GAYOSO*, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,
Hyon
Hyon Skin
Young Hyon
Imperial
April 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN STRIKER, late of Tinicum Township, Bucks County, are requested to pay off their respective debts; and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, & Execut.
MALLET PREVAULT, } tors.
Sept. 28.

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-street wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by
JAMES YARD.
Oct. 10.

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chestnut and Second-streets,
An accurate System of Surveying;
IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,
1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.
The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.
By SAMUEL MOORE.
August 1.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chestnut streets,
A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.
Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.
Containing letters from Doctors Scamman, Smith, Buch, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.
Sept. 15.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by Wm. Griffiths, No. 17, South Second-street, a fresh supply of
Genuine Balsam of Honey,
A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnaeus of Britain) and is considered in England as a certain cure for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,
It may also be had retail of W. A. Stokes, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. Stier, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.
Wm. Griffiths having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.
August 3.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one license for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons; and one license for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licenses.
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at
Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:
For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coach, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glass or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wood-enge iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Carriages with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and reclining upon wooden spars, 2 dols.
The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one license for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons; and one license for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licenses.
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at
Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, Christian at the corner of Fifth Street.
Oct. 2.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines,
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.
10th mo: 23d.
d1w3taw3w.

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,

The principal part of a HOUSE,
WITHIN a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood-vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.
Oct. 24.

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,
Red Port Wine in pipes, hds. and quarter casks 6c cwt. Cork, for sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
July 21.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.
THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandise entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook, are hereby notified, That in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants.
Oct. 24.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,
A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.
Wilmington, Aug. 30.

ALLEN McLANE,

City Commissioners Office,

August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last, Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—
The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Salford,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Chestnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fifth Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lands contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)
Ang. 3

LOST,

ON the Paffyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a brass barrel and silver sight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower stamp. Whoever will return the said piece to John Bannard, at the sign of the Blue Ball on the Paffyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,
Sept. 12.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:
For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coach, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glass or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wood-enge iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Carriages with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and reclining upon wooden spars, 2 dols.
The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

At a Meeting of the Board of

Property, June 6, 1797,
Present John Hall, Sec'y.
Francis Johnson, R. G. of land office
Dan. Brodhead, S. G.
Nicholas Bettinger,
Samuel Cunningham.
In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, it is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to show cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.
(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.
Aug. 10.

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Plating, and Rolling

MILLS.

SEYMOUR'S Patent Rollers.
THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more durable, and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Tate and Hayward.
Boston, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.—66t.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegant printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed.
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3/4ths of a dollar.
February 6.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, Christian at the corner of Fifth Street.
Oct. 2.

From Marfeilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque *Gustavus Adolphus*, from Marfeilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscriber
BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogheads
Ditto, in casks
Frontignac Wine, in casks of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrise
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madras
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in forts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27.

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by
James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-street.
Oct. 6.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.
Bordeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in casks
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do.
Entitled to Drawback.
Thomas Murgatroyd.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.
It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe. It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.
Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 30, 1797. O 4—2aw6w
Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Tund and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once or twice a week. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

At a Meeting of the Board of

Property, June 6, 1797,
Present John Hall, Sec'y.
Francis Johnson, R. G. of land office
Dan. Brodhead, S. G.
Nicholas Bettinger,
Samuel Cunningham.
In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, it is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to show cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.
(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.
Aug. 10.

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Plating, and Rolling

MILLS.

SEYMOUR'S Patent Rollers.
THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more durable, and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Tate and Hayward.
Boston, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.—66t.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegant printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed.
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3/4ths of a dollar.
February 6.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, Christian at the corner of Fifth Street.
Oct. 2.

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

Has now ready for sale, a very large assortment of English, French, Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS. Also, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.
LATELY PUBLISHED;
Sheridan's Dictionary, the fifth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.
All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; Printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.
Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. O 3. 24—2aw6w

Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his Book-Store, No. 68, High-Street,
The AMERICAN REPOSITORY
AND
ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES
FOR THE YEAR 1798;
Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary
DEPARTMENTS of GOVERNMENT,
And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.
Embellished with two handsome Engravings, One of which is a descriptive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.
Oct. 18.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
100 Hogheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,
ALSO,
50 Pipes of Bordeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine.
Oct. 17.

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34.
HAS FOR SALE,
EXCELLENT red Bordeaux Wine in casks and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Tickenburgs
Ruffia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heliand
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruffia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass
Aug. 29—2aw

Cedar Shingles.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, for sale at 13 dollars per thousand.
William Hallorwell,
No. 193 North Third-street.
July 27.

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in casks
Just received, and for Sale by
Ramsell & Leach.
Aug. 21.

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by THOMAS DOB

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

25 Thermidor—August 12.

Goullouardet complained of the delay in the printing of the report of the committee of inspectors.

Aubry said, that the committee thought it their duty to confine themselves to an extract of the documents, without publishing the signatures; because, doubtless, it was not the intention of the councils who compromise, to expose the parties to any disgrace.

Jobraume moved, that the council should confine itself to printing the report; and if any member wished to consult the documents, the committee will communicate them.

Getrar said that the report without the documents was useless; he wished to print the whole or none.

Traissac declared, that the documents might belong to those by whom they were communicated, and that they were independent of the report.—He therefore opposed the printing of the documents.

Montanjour contended that the documents ought to be made public.

Madier called for the repeal of the decree which orders the documents to be printed.

This proposition was adopted, after two appeals to the council, and in spite of the most violent opposition. But the council passed to the order of the day upon the proposal to repeal the order for printing the report.

Aubry read the definitive provisions of the resolution concerning the organization of the national guard. The article relative to the formation of the corps of cavalry and the company of artillery, by which the guard was to have been augmented, experienced new difficulties. As it would require many months, perhaps, to call from the different corps of the armies the horse and the artillery, the reporter proposed to take them out of the 47th division.

Talot and general Jourdan insisted upon the literal execution of the article, and proposed to have the service continued by the first company of artillery and the first regiment of dragons; by whom it had hitherto been performed.

This proposition produced debates. At last, however, it was adopted, with an amendment of Le Normand, to the effect that the artillery and horse should be subject to the rule enacted in the last resolution.

Willot, in the name of the military, proposed to enact, in addition to the resolution of the 10th Thermidor, that the disbanding of the Gendarmes, ordered by the law of the 25th Pluviose, should extend to all the officers of the corps appointed since that period, and that the directory should give an indemnity to such officers as had been at any expense in changing their situation.

26 Thermidor—Aug. 13.

The long debates on the transactions of the commissaries of the treasury with the company of Dijon, in which the former are charged with making bargains scandalously improvident, were this day terminated.—The council closed the discussion, and declared there was no room for deliberating on the motion made for hearing the commissaries at the bar. The council declared the urgency, and adopted the project of "The four former commissaries are dismissed, and are to be immediately replaced; the directory shall cause them to be prosecuted before the tribunals.

Bourdon de l'Oise complained that some soldiers passing along the Boulevards, had stepped out of their ranks and assaulted some citizens, on account of the colour of the collars of their coats. He said that as the experience of the revolution had proved that similar conduct had always been the prelude to civil dissensions, he moved that a message should be sent to the directory to desire them to take measures of police to prevent the repetition of insults by the soldiers against the citizens on account of their dress. Adopted.

27 Thermidor, Aug. 14.

Metz rose to speak on a motion which stood for the order of the day. He announced, that the enemies of public tranquillity do not cease to put in practice every thing which may tend to spread alarm among the citizens, and to inspire them with a mistrust of the paternal intentions of the legislative body. In the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine, factious persons overrunning the country, spread the report that the legislative body seek to establish a reigning religion, to make another Bartholomew's Day for the Protestants. They then prevail on them to sign petitions which they do not understand, filled with declamations against priests and emigrants. The orator then related a fact not less important. Although the legislative body has declared that the pay of the troops should have the preference, the troops do not however receive any thing, and they are told to resort to the legislative body. He moved, that a message be sent to the directory, requiring information respecting the delay experienced by the troops in the discharge of their pay. Adopted.

The municipal administration of the commune of Saintes transmitted to the councils some new details, relative to the troubles attempted to be excited by the anarchists in this commune on the 27th and 28th ult. at the same time a copy of several orders and proclamations which serve to maintain public tranquillity. They conclude by assuring the council, that they may rely on their attachment, as well as on that of all good citizens, who will remain faithful to the constitution of the 3d year.

Duranty denounced an insult which he had received from an officer of the guard of the legislative body, who, notwithstanding his being a representative of the people, ordered his troops to arrest him, and, on

their refusal to obey this illegal order, had caused them to be punished.

This denunciation was referred to the committee of inspectors.

PARIS, July 19.

From the *Clef du Cabinet*.

The public mind is not become entirely tranquil; for the divisions between the different powers still exist. We hope, however, that the commission named to make the report relative to the message of the directory, and which has chosen Thibaudet for its chairman, will be able to remove the alarms of the public. In the mean time, another peace has been signed, public spirit is improved, and the last *Fête* has given courage to the true republicans. The hopes of the royalists and anarchists vanish, and the people begin to be more attached to their government.

From the *Republicain Français*.

The report of the removal of the ministers, and the names of the persons by whom they are to be succeeded, is confirmed. The minister of general police is dismissed, and is succeeded by citizen Astier, formerly member of the central bureau. The minister of marine, it is said, is succeeded by citizen Gourland, formerly director of the East-India company.

General Brune, who has a high reputation with the patriots of the south, has been appointed temporary commandant of Paris, in the room of general Chanez.

The report of the inspectors of the hall, read the day before yesterday in the secret committee of the council of elders, has for its object to inform the legislative body of the actual situation of Paris, and to authorize the commission to take measures of security. The subject was discussed, but nothing resulted from it.

It is said that the report of the commission of inspectors tended to offer the project of an organic law on the 102d Article of the constitution, conceived in these terms—"The Council of Elders can change the residence of the legislative body. In this case it shall point out a new place, and the time on which the two councils are there to assemble. The decree of the Council of Elders, on this subject is irrevocable." After the day on which the decree is passed, neither of the councils can assemble or deliberate in the commune where they previously sat. The members who shall continue their functions, shall be guilty of an attack on the safety of the Republic.

Such are the formal provisions of the constitution. We do not positively know whether the Council of Elders, as reported, is employed in the discussion of this subject; we cannot see in the present circumstances the advantage or the necessity of such a discussion which seems to us calculated only to alarm and disgust the city of Paris, and to increase the chances of danger to the legislative body. If it is threatened by any perils, they do not arise from sitting in this commune, the immense population of which is, on the contrary, a security calculated to impose upon its enemies, and where the force of opinion by which it is surrounded is a bulwark still more powerful.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Although it is pretty generally understood that ministers are acquainted with the articles of the treaty of peace between France and Portugal, we do not find that can throw additional light on the nature, extent, or value of the sacrifices mutually made by the contracting powers, and the situation in which the event immediately places Great Britain. A few days must make us acquainted with those momentous arrangements, and enable us to judge with some accuracy of the degree of influence they have on the general politics of Europe.

The object of the king of Sweden's journey is not known, nor even guessed at, by the politicians of the North. He left Stockholm suddenly, after having entrusted the administration of his kingdom to the Count of Wachtmeister, Baron Sparr, and Baron Douglas. The preparations for this departure have been so secret, that on the very eve of it, the circumstance was doubted. From Stockholm he went to Carlscron, where he embarked for Stralsund. Having reached that city, he made no stay, but went forward into the heart of Germany. On the 2d of August he was expected at Hamburg, having crossed the Elbe.

A person on board the vessel which brought the last Paris papers from Calais to Dover, was seized immediately on landing, and detained in custody; but it was not known on what account.

University of Pennsylvania.

October 27, 1797.

THE different Schools of the University will be opened on Monday, the 6th of November; of which all who are concerned, are requested to take notice.

By order of the Faculty.

Wm. ROGERS, Secretary.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1797.

THE Post-Office will be removed to No. 34, South Front Street, on Saturday the 28th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. and on Monday, the 30th, the letter carriers will begin to deliver as usual.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4.

dtf

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply.

Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4.

dtf

A Wet Nurse wanted.

A Healthy Woman, with a young breast of milk, who can be well recommended, may be procured by inquiring of the Printer.

O.C. 23.

1w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28.

Continuation of Latest European News, received by the William Penn.

ROME, July 24.

A courier arrived here a few days ago, with a letter from the directory to the pope, in which are many strong expressions of esteem and respect for his Holiness. The directory has also expressed its concern at learning that some French agents had, since the conclusion of peace, levied arbitrary contributions in Umbria and the Marche, and therefore directs that a diminution of 700,000 crowns shall take place in the payment of the contribution agreed upon by way of indemnification.

We hourly expect the new minister of France, Joseph Buonaparte, brother to the general.

LONDON, August 25—28.

Storace and Braham have been very unfortunate in the first duty they were engaged in out of this country. They were immediately sent to prison on their arrival at Calais, in their way to Italy. The joint melody of their fascinating strains could not supply the want of a passport.

In the late quarrels on black collars, which have now entirely subsided, the inhabitants of Paris did not take any part.

A curious development has taken place in the American legislature, on a very extraordinary subject. It appears that Mr. Blount, a member of the senate, and others, entertained the design of inducing the British and the Indians to attack the Spanish settlements in the Floridas and Louisiana.

Some say the object of this enterprise was to furnish a pretext to the Spaniards for refusing to give up to the British certain posts agreed to be evacuated. But the political parties, which run very high in America, pretend that the project had a very different purpose in view. The English party in America say, it was entered into in hopes of embroiling either France or England in a war with the United States; and the French party affirm, that it was promoted by the English faction to aggrandize this country, at the expense of Spain. Each charge the odium of the measure upon their opponents, whom they accuse of being bribed, the one say with French, the other say with English gold. It is very manifest, that if the Spanish settlements had actually been attacked, the tranquillity of the United States would have been endangered; and, whatever might have been the objects of the plan, it certainly was a base, treacherous undertaking. The disclosure of it has astonished the Americans, by whom it is universally reprobated; and the mercantile interest in London will, no doubt, rejoice at the failure of a plot, which, at this time, would have given a terrible blow to our commerce.

Mr. Blount has been expelled from the senate, and impeached. We shall give the proceeding at length in our next.

The late lord Mountmorres was one of the most rigid and systematical economists living. His manner of passing a day in the winter time was nearly thus: Equipped with a clumsy pair of water proof boots, and an umbrella of huge diameter, he bade defiance to the inclemency of the season, and whiled away the mornings in visiting the new shops in Piccadilly. He took his dinner five days out of seven at the Piazza coffee-house, and regularly appeared at about half past eight at one of the theatres, but if the evening looked, he found his way under the cheap and convenient shelter of the colonnade, to one of the flag boxes at Covent Garden. With these peculiarities, there is reason to believe that he did "more good by stealth," than many who had five times his fortune.

The posthumous works of Mr. Burke, which are to be laid before the public in the ensuing winter, consist of another pamphlet on French affairs, and a Journal kept by Mr. B. for many years, entitled, "His own times;" which contains many details respecting the political scenes in which he was an actor, as well as an observer. To these the Editors, Drs. King and Lawrence, prefix a life of Mr. Burke; which, if worthy of the subject, cannot fail of adding to their reputation. The whole will make a large quarto volume.

It appears by the last letters from Rome, that the Pope has of late passed some time at Monte-Cavillo, to recover from the consequences of an apoplectic fit he was lately seized with; and which, added to the drop-sy in his chest, announces the impending dissolution of Pius VI. Peaceable citizens feel the more uneasiness on the approach of this event, as symptoms of revolutionary commotions begin already to appear, and the moment of the Pope's death is anxiously waited for by Buonaparte to unfold and execute the grand projects he has said to have. All persons able to leave Rome, depart from thence to avoid being present at the catastrophe they dread.

PARIS, August 21.

"LIVE FREE! OR DIE!"

The officers and soldiers of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the executive directory of the French Republic.

24 Thermidor—August 11.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

Profoundly afflicted by the evil heaped upon the republic, and by the progress of royalism, the army of Italy has presented addresses, supplicating you to adopt the proper measures for consolidating the constitution, which is now shaken to its basis.

Witnesses, and in a manner, the victims of the assassinations committed by the murderers of the south, the conquerors of Lodi and Arcola beseeched you to protect their relations, daily immolated by the daggers of

those atrocious ruffians, who are armed by the priests and the supporters of the ancient tyranny.

"More patient, the army of the Rhine and Moselle has not hitherto communicated to you the grief which it has felt. But, citizens directors, there is a time for every thing, and the measure is now full. We have heard the appeal which the divisions of Angereau, Joubert, &c. have made to you—we suffer like them. If, deeply interested by the dangers of their country, they be ready to march into the heart of the republic, to stop the effusion of the blood that inundates it, you may be assured that we shall not remain indolent spectators of their labors.

"With the respect that is due to the first magistrates of a free people, we supplicate you to do justice to our claims, to make them known to the patriotic members of both councils, that, in concert with you, they may consider of some remedy which may be instantly applied.

"Having conquered two-thirds of military Europe, how could it be conceived that enemies should dare to imagine they had gained their cause? They have, however, obtained a great part of what they demanded. In a short time, the monarchy would have been established. What a dreadful prospect is presented to us by the first proceedings of the present legislature!

"Citizens directors, notwithstanding your solicitudes, the children of the republic, its supporters, are vilified in the interior, and are destitute of every thing upon the frontiers which their courage alone has given to their country. The objects which ought chiefly to have fixed the attention of our legislators have been put aside; and far from following the line of conduct which the happiness of the people prescribed to them, they have dwelt upon the most frivolous topics. Many of them have been exclusively employed in gratifying the most odious passions. The public good, which ought to be the order of the day, has been replaced by a thirst of vengeance. All that love of liberty that characterized the former assemblies of the republic, is extinguished. The constitution and the sacred rights of the people are no longer respected.—Who knows but, one of these days, they will order us to go to mass?—they have already made us fast!

"Our finances, so much mismanaged, were almost exhausted. A civil war was scarcely terminated in the west, when another recommenced in the south. Foreign agents endeavored every where to mislead the public mind. What has been done to remedy these evils?—More than twenty sittings of the council of five hundred have been employed on hearing reports on *prists*, on *bells*, and on *emigrants*!—EMIGRANTS and PRIESTS! Those who delivered Toulon to the English, and Alface to the Imperialists—those who have involved us in the war, and all its miseries, have been recalled by a decree, welcomed and honored.—The bells must be re-established, while no plan of finance is adopted, and though the defenders of the country should want every necessary. The pay of all the armies is several months in arrear, and no clothes are delivered to them. The hospitals are not attended to, and our sick and wounded brethren die for want of proper support and assistance. Are the civil hospitals better supplied? What are the bells to us?

"The conquerors are naked, and defect has been profitable only to the vanquished. In several quarters provisions have constantly and totally failed. If the troops have subsisted, it was only by depriving the inhabitants of the countries in which they were, of some of the articles necessary to their existence. What would be thought, then, if we should speak of the MILLIARD, which was promised us with so much earnestness when our services were wanted?—None of us can any longer rely on the payment of it: and it even appears, that the only reward they reserve for us is shame and contempt.

"But private interest would still be silent, were not the honor of the country concerned. How have the defenders of the country been treated in the interior? Worse even than the soldiers of Conde, whom they have beaten. They have been vilified in one place, proscribed or assassinated in another, and every where insulted, when they appeared in the most respectable uniforms. No, citizens directors! we have not renounced the honor of being French citizens: we know what is due to us—degradation belongs not to our character. But even the legislative body, in debating for five days upon the march of the troops which passed within 12 leagues of them, have proved that they viewed us only with terror, we may say even with horror? Are we then, foreign troops, or enemies of public liberty, that they treat us with so much severity? We founded and we maintained that liberty, and no power in the universe shall tear it from us. Ought we not to be astonished when we are declared against in the national tribunal by emigrants, the pretended representatives of the people whom they detest.

"Royal terror has been substituted to an anarchical terror, of which we are equally the enemies. Such are its effects, that the tribunals every where acquit assassins and conspirators, while they strike without pity all who are suspected of patriotism, of being purchasers of national property, or merely of being moderate friends of the constitution. In support of what we advance, we refer to the judgment pronounced in favor of the conspirators Brotier, Dunan, and Lavieharois, the known agents of Louis XVIII. and that in favor of the priest Poule, who attempted the life of the representative of the people Sycey. The purchasers of national estates are every where plundered, and excluded from offices of trust; while the emigrants, recalled by new laws, exercise almost every public function. So great indeed is the effect of this royal terror, that when the law upon political and literary assemblies was presented to

the council of five hundred; it was passed without the necessary forms being observed. One member only offered to speak against that violation of the liberty of the people, but he was not heard! It belongs to the present period alone to have produced such examples.

"Ten thousand officers, who have no reward for their services but the wounds which they are covered, languish in the interior, without support and without succour.

"What fate, then, awaits those whose zeal has so long and still detains them under the standard of liberty? We know already, that several officers have been replaced by men who are not known in the republican armies, others will soon be replaced by those emigrants whom they have combated. Our enemies no longer disguise this plan, which they have begun to carry into effect. In the debate upon the Gendarmes, did not several members of the council of five hundred declare, that it was necessary to place at the head of that corps all the officers who had served in it before the revolution, whatever might be their opinions! We are then about to see the aristocrats and royalists restored to their command—all those who fled to the different courts of Europe, asking alms of the enemies of their country; those, in fine, whom we have for six years combated. It has been said in the tribune of the council of the ancients, that all those who possessed virtue and talents waited only for the propitious moment in which they might return to the service of their country. What then do we possess? Wounds! If, then, we boast no titled ancestry; if we have neither gold nor affection for kings: it is not for us to enjoy the blessings of peace! Noble scoundrels who concealed themselves during the war, are about to replace us!

"We had reason to expect, from the French blood, that had been every where shed, and the innumerable sacrifices that we have made to our country, a solid and glorious peace: but what enemy will treat with us while they see us agitated by a powerful faction, which they are convinced will deprive us of all means of continuing the war, which disgraces us, and would even deliver our frontiers to their cohorts; when henceforth no plan can be formed until the utility of it is discussed at the tribune? No! under these circumstances we cannot have peace.

"These gentlemen, we doubt not, wish that the last of us should remain upon the frontiers, and expiate, by his death, the crime of having vanquished the kings, their protectors. O country! O defenders of the country! you are then about to be delivered by those detestable beings to the satellites of tyranny. The despots whom you have so often humbled, are about to put their yoke of iron over those brave heads which have been covered with so many laurels. Perfidious wretches! they speak of their attachment to the constitution, which they undermine—which they tear leaf by leaf, while they continue to invoke it. No, citizens directors! we will not endure this. We require other pledges than hypocritical professions. We are fatigued with vain promises!"

Message of the executive directory to the council of five hundred.

28th Thermidor, (Aug. 15.)

Citizens Representatives,

You have desired the executive directory to acquaint you with the measures adopted against the author of an article inserted in No. 581, of a journal entitled the "Redacteur," to cause him to be prosecuted and brought to condign punishment.

"The executive directory reply to your message, by transmitting to you a copy of the report made on this subject by the minister of justice, in pursuance of their orders.

"This report terminates with general observations on the necessity of stemming the torrent of disorder and corruption, proceeding from the licentiousness of the press. The directory have thought proper not to separate these remarks from the report, as they fully coincide in opinion with the minister of justice on this head.

"The directory have further thought fit, citizens representatives, to inform you, that the journal of the Redacteur is one of those public prints which are most in the habit of publishing the acts issued by government, yet the executive government take neither the least part in the conducting of that paper, nor do they either directly or indirectly pay its authors.

(Signed) "CARNOT, President.

"LEGARDE, Sec. Gen."

Report of the minister of justice to the executive directory.

28th Thermidor, (August 15.)

Citizens Directors,

You have directed me to examine in a legal point of view an article inserted in the Redacteur, No. 581, respecting which the council of five hundred sent you a message on the 1st instant (July 18) and to make a report on this subject. I am going to fulfil this duty.

"The council of five hundred had judged this article to be contrary to public order, and to violate the respect due to the national representation; but it is not this imputation, however serious it may be, and whatever weight it may derive from the authority which prefers it, I am here to enquire into: I must confine myself to discuss, pursuant to your orders, whether there exist laws against the abuses of the press; and in case they do exist, whether the article under consideration is to fall within those laws.

"You are not ignorant citizens directors, that there is nothing more excites the indignation of all good citizens, than the daily abuses of the sacred right, conquered from despotism, and one of the most precious fruits of the revolution, to express and multiply our thoughts, rescued from the inquisitorial fetters of censure, and to exercise, with respect to the depositories of public

depositories of public authority, the power of superintendence of the public opinion; but in proportion as an institution is great and useful, its corruption and degradation becomes more criminal. It is from this principle, that the poisoning of springs and rivers has at all times been classed among the blackest crimes, as by this heinous deed the sources of fertility and life are converted into elements of death and destruction.

"Struck by this disorder, the Representatives of the Nation have more than once been engaged in discussions leading to remove it. They have considered this important question in its double relation to the public interest of the country, and to the private interest of the public functionaries and citizens; they have viewed the mischief which may be done by the press, either by sedition, or by calumnies and scandal; but in this last point of view they have found their attempts obstructed by obstacles hitherto thought insurmountable, and the only result of their legislative exertions on this head, is the law of the 28th Germinal, fourth year, the fifth article of which is as follows:

"Authors, who shall allow themselves to compose, and in general all persons, who shall print, distribute, sell, hawk about, or distribute writings containing provocations, deemed criminal by the law of the 27 Germinal, shall be prosecuted in manner and wife as the said law directs.

"The provocations, judged criminal by the article of the law of the 27 Germinal, are those which have for their object:—

"The dissolution of the National Representation, and of the Executive directory.

"The murder of all or any of the members which compose them.

"The restoration of royalty.

"The re-establishment of the Constitution of 1793.

"The restoration of the constitution of 1797, and of any form of government different from that which is established by the constitution of the third year.

"The invasion of public property:

"The pillage and spoliation of private property, under the name of Agrarian Laws, or in any manner whatever.

"Of all these criminal provocations, the first is the only one with which I shall compare the article inserted in the 'Redacteur,' as being the only one any way connected with the information, which the Council of Five Hundred desires to obtain.

"Now after having perused with the utmost attention the article under consideration, I cannot find, that it contains any thing tending to provoke the dissolution of the National Representation. I have found in this article a severe and bitter censure of some operations of the Legislative Body, several of which remain as yet mere projects or resolutions; but I have not been able to discover any expressions, which, on representing these acts as dangerous for the public weal, propose as a remedy the dissolution of the authority from which they proceed.

"That this article is written in a bitter and reproachful tone, which but little belongs to a writer who speaks of the Representatives of the nation, I shall not undertake to deny or justify. I had merely to enquire, whether there existed a crime, and consequently matter for a criminal prosecution, and this question I find myself obliged to decide in the negative.

"This instance, however, chosen from a thousand others, offers one advantage, namely this, that it proves the insufficiency of the laws on this head. You are not ignorant, Citizens Directors, that there exists great numbers of writers, far more criminal, because their crimes and their pernicious results recur daily, who make it their business to defame the first authorities of the Republic, to calumniate the Representatives of the people of their Magistratures, to recognize murder and assassination, to discredit the purchase of National Domains, to attack the Republican manners institutions and denominations, to ridicule your arrests, to excite a civil war, and to protect with Foreign Powers. And yet all these crimes remain unpunished, owing to the insufficiency of the laws, though under the present circumstances they are far more culpable than they might be at any other period.

"You have compelled the most formidable enemies of the republic to peace. Negotiations, on which depend the fate of Europe, are opened under the auspices of victory. You approach the moment when, after having dictated a glorious peace, you will see humanity recovering from the calamities of a dreadful but necessary war; and it is at such a time that infamous writers lead astray the public opinion, deceive the former, and powers on the moral strength of government, inspire them with extravagant hopes, by calling to recollection an order of things which is abolished forever; inflame passions which peace would allay, and contaminate their execrable work by promoting distrust and discord between the two main ferings of the political machine.

"The indignation of the Council of Five Hundred has been roused by an article, which censures their operations; but what will be their feelings on reading the following passage, literally extracted from a public print, which I received this moment from one of your commissioners:—

"We had in France a monarchy, founded a hundred years ago, and which under the reign of the Bourbons, had attained the most resplendent glory; the French constitution, it is true, was more drawn up in writing, than that of Lycurgus; but it was attested by the records of history, and by thousands of public monuments. Among the three constitutions substituted in its place since 1789, there is none, in the fabrication of which the people have not been grossly defrauded in their rights.—That of 1791 was manufactured in open contradiction to the instructions and powers received, and the other two without any instructions or powers at all. Whatever attempts against the monarchy were made by the first or constituent assembly, it preferred at least the effence of that form of government. The second assembly, tho' more audacious, swore even to preserve it, and prohibited only the person of the monarch. But the third, called the national convention, an impure compound of debauched ruffians and atheists, invited by a tiger (Orleans) and influenced by the attractions of immense booty, after having terrified the nation by numberless massacres, abolished monarchy, not only without instructions and powers, but also without any million whatever, and completed its outrages against the monarch by the most cowardly and most cruel assassination.

"Ye new gentlemen of the council of elders, lay your hands on your hearts and dare, on your own principles of an absolute nullity, to maintain the validity of that abolition. Can you, agreeably to the moral principles you have always professed, excuse that interdiction and that murder? Your silence on these two points shall serve us for an answer. The nation will itself in due time and place examine, if, whether these men are able and worthy to make constitutions and laws? adly, whether their constitution of 1795, which they have cemented with the blood of our best citizens, is more admissible than that of 1793, which they have abandoned? Until such times as the nation shall have recovered sufficient liberty to choose between a monarchy and a republic, we feel no difficulty in acknowledging the national representation in the two thirds of the actual legislative body, because they have been chosen by the people. But till the arrival of the 3d third, you are only a provisional government, fit to advise the most

urgent evils, and above all, to correct that depravation of manners, which the convention encouraged by its impious decrees and infamous conduct. Secondly, to endeavor to recompense the body of the nation, torn by the dissipation of its most worthy and most distinguished members; and adly, to prepare a better regimen, whatever may be its form."

"I have given the necessary orders to prosecute the author, and eventually the printer of this article, since it obviously contains such provocations as are pointed out by the law of the 28th Germinal, but you will be able to judge by this article, citizens directors, of the audacity of certain journalists, who now lay down the hypocritical mask under which they hitherto thought proper to conceal themselves.

"The legislative body will, no doubt, feel the necessity of checking this unbounded licentiousness, which is no more liberty of the press, than anarchy is government, and the right of carrying arms is the right to assassinate.

(Signed) "MERLIN."

By this day's Mail.

LONDON, August 22.
LETTER of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, to the KING of PRUSSIA.

"The entire confidence which I entertain in the patriotic sentiments of your majesty, as well as the friendship which I flatter myself your majesty reciprocally entertains for me, induce me to inform you without hesitation that his imperial majesty had addressed to me as elector, a circumstantial and detailed letter relative to your taking possession of the imperial city of Nuremberg, the dependencies of Eichstadt, and the Equestrian Order Immediate, which took place last year, on account of the principalities of Brandenburg and Franconia. His majesty expressed a desire to know my opinion upon these events, and at the same time desired my interposition with your majesty.

"As his imperial majesty, in the different proceedings which have taken place on this subject, is desirous to discharge the duty prescribed by the capitulation of election in a manner that must redound to his highest glory, and at the same time manifest the high consideration which he entertains for your majesty, accordingly I conceive that, in my quality of elector, and agreeably to my duties, I cannot and ought not to deny the request of his imperial majesty.

"I am very far however from wishing to decide upon the legality of your majesty's pretensions, or even to enter into a discussion of their principles. I shall content myself with relying upon the wisdom and upon the knowledge of your majesty, which cannot overlook any thing connected with the system of the constitution of the German empire, over the preservation of which you are principally called upon to watch, and I shall only refer to the noble and generous sentiments which your majesty thought proper to prescribe to yourself in the public instruction, published the 27th of March, 1792, for the regencies of Anspach and Bareuth, and on the specific subject of the pretensions and differences which might arise in the said principalities.

"These sentiments and manifestations of your Majesty leave me no doubt of your disposition uniformly to support, by constitutional means, your pretensions on your neighbours in Franconia, and of course that you will leave your less powerful co-electors, and other proprietors of the empire in the enjoyment of what the law secures to them, and what you allow to your own subjects against yourself, to wit, their maintenance and re-establishment in a legal and incontestible possession.

"In thus testifying with pleasure my entire confidence in your Majesty, I take this opportunity to renew the assurances of the perfect esteem with which I am, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE REX."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27.

The son of the marquis La Fayette sailed from this port yesterday in the brig Clio, bound to Havre de Grace, in expectation of meeting his father and family in France. We sincerely wish his hopes may be realized, and that happiness may once more beam on that unfortunate family. He was attended by his governor, Mr. Freckel.

The restitution of the important fortresses of Mantua, and the acquisitions which Austria has made in Italy at the expense of Venice, indemnify her amply for the loss of her former dominions in the low Countries, and the Milanese. The frontiers of the Imperial possessions in Italy will, henceforth extend westward as far as the Oglio, southward as far as the Po, and eastward probably as far as the point where that river discharges itself into the Mediterranean, so that the city of Venice will be contained within the Imperial frontiers. The line of demarcation being thus drawn, the country of Brescia, the Veronese, and in general the whole extent of domination which formerly constituted the Venetian Terra Firma fall to the share of Austria; while on the other side the Venetia part of Istria and Dalmatia, together with all the small islands situated off the eastern coast of the Gulf of Venice, as far as Ragusa, form a prodigious encrease of power, and will enable the Emperor to extend hereafter his conquests on the one side into Turkish Dalmatia, Bosnia, &c. and on the other into Italy.

By this new demarcation, the political strength of Austria is greatly increased, by being rendered more compact and more fit both for attack and defence.

Whatever may be the consequence, it is obvious that the House of Austria has attained one great advantage to which it has long aspired, by having an extent of sea coast sufficiently considerable to raise a navy.—Matter of the whole Adriatic Gulf, and of the coasts on each side of it, the Emperor is now at full liberty to execute that favorite project, and to multiply the commercial relations of his subjects in the different parts of his territories.

[Lond. Pap.]
PROVIDENCE, October 21.
On Wednesday next the hon. General

Assembly of this State will meet at South-Kingstown.

During the progress of the late epidemic, thirty-six persons died here, and sixteen at Bristol. Both towns are now happily freed from the disorder, and business going on as formerly.

In a packet which arrived here on Sunday last from New York, three sons of the late duke of Orleans came passengers.

At Bristol, on Tuesday last, a French gentleman by the name of Montpellier, in a fit of insanity, shot himself through the head with a pair of pistols. Another pair, loaded, were found in his pockets.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount of the subscriptions received for the use of the sick poor, &c. of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, continued from the last publication, *dols.* 1718 96

Received since—
From Michael Prager, of Philad. 100
Benville, of Burlington, 100
Samuel Chew, of Chester town, Maryland, 50
A citizen of New York, by the post, unknown, 10
Benedict Dorsey, of Philadelphia, 35
From the citizens of Newburyport in New England, remitted to Samuel Coates, by Moses Brown, 600

Total received from the 25th } 2613 96
Aug. 1797, to this day, }
Published by order of the committee,
SAMUEL COATES, Treasurer.
* The several printers of the newspapers are requested to republish this for the information of the subscribers.

Two persons more of the WHITEALL family have deceased of the prevailing fever than have been mentioned in the papers, viz. Doctor Benjamin Whiteall, a respectable physician of Woodbury, and Job Whiteall, eldest son of Job Whiteall, deceased, of Red Bank, making ten in all, in three families of the Whitealls—in the same neighbourhood, 8 of whom died of the fever.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

October 27, 1797.

A communication was read from the committee of Southwark, who had formed themselves into a Board, to render service to the sick and distressed during the prevailing fever, informing, that the fever having subsided, they had come to a resolution to discontinue their meetings.

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be conveyed to the committee of Southwark, for the constant and effectual service they have rendered to their fellow-citizens, during the prevailing fever.

Published by order of the board.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.

Chairman.

DIED.—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Silk Dyer, of this city.—His death was occasioned by a sprain of his ankle in putting on a very small boot.

—Yesterday morning, in the vicinity of the city, Miss ANN HARKER.

—At Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Mrs. CATHERINE MILES, wife of Colonel Samuel Miles, formerly Mayor of this city.

—Mr. JOHN WITT, Printer, aged 23.

DIED, At Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, aged 72, JAMES PARKER, Esq. Mayor of that city. His attachment and zeal for the prosperity of the city in which he resided near 30 years, and his incessant endeavours to promote its interests, will be long held in grateful remembrance by his surviving fellow-citizens.—Possessed of a strong mind and uncommon assiduity, he attended to the business of a large and extensive estate, till a few weeks before his death. His talents and peripatuity in business for a long series of years, have been universally acknowledged, and will be long remembered, and his example of industry as worthy the imitation of the rising generation. Altho' deprived of the leisure necessary for a punctual observance of the external duties of religion, he was not unmindful of its high obligations; and whenever opportunities offered to advance its interests or defend its doctrines from the attack of infidelity, he eagerly displayed the attachment of a christian. He possessed in eminent degree the virtues of hospitality, was beneficent and charitable without ostentation, in his principles, firm and unshaken, in his friendship, warm and sincere; in the more endearing relations of brother, husband and parent, tender and affectionate. Resigned to the will of an unerring Providence, he expired without a groan amidst his dearest connections, his afflicted confort and children, in whose fond attentions he experienced not so much the merited returns of duty, as the effusions of love, gratitude and veneration. How much he was respected and esteemed whilst living, and how much his death is lamented, his family and friends, the town in which he so long presided, and the country at large, are sensibly impressed and can abundantly testify.

The possession of spice islands conquered from the Dutch, has become less an object to the British, since the discovery of several islands abounding in spices of various kinds, and particularly the nutmeg.

Within the few last years, several important discoveries of this kind have been made, and settlers left on the islands, where they are employed in making large plantations of the nutmeg tree.

This is stated on the authority of Asiatic prints.

The brig Grace, in which Mr. MARSHALL, the other commissioner, took his passage, was spoke the 31st of August.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1797.

LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock, noon.—N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

THE Letter Bag of the Gustaf Adolphus, for London, will be taken from the Post-Office Monday noon.

Oct. 28.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Liberty, Rumage	Havre 91
Two Friends, Davidson	Hull
Cleopatra, Newell	London 58
Brig John Henderson, White	do. 85
Schr. Polly, Davis	St Domingo
Winfield Packet, McNeven, Norfolk	6
John, Wals	Boston 15
Sloop Polly Gifford	R. Island 12
Mary, Pryor	New-York 6
Eagle, Denke	do. 6

CLEARED.—Oct. 6.

Ship Experiment, Jenny, Leogans, via N.C.	Surinam
Schr. Success, Cook	Part au Prince
Brig Hinde, Pator	Croita Vecce
Brig Concordia, Sauter	C. Francis
Georgia Packet, Reynolds, C. Francis	Jeremie
Nymph, Webb	do.
Schr. Minerva, Andaulle	Port au Prince
Flying Fish, Lee	Jeremie
Sloop Nancy, Hardy	do.
17—Barque Adriana, Lee	Hamburgh
20—Sloop Nabby, Cluifer	St. Barthol.
23—Ship Joanna, Boggs, Wilmington, N.C.	do
Maryann, Stewart	do
Brig Cicero, Ruff	Salem
Schr. Dove, May	Norfolk
Ship Phoenix, Grice	Amsterdam
Schr. Dolphin, Morfe	N. Orleans

The Cleopatra fell in with a 16 gun French privateer, which, after a chase of several hours flew off for the ship Industry, capt. Rudd, from London for Virginia. Captain Newell apprehends the Industry is taken.

By the brig Diligent, Capt. Wm. Sherman, 28 days from Petit Guave,

Left at Petit Guave, sloop Robert and William, Conlhard, Baltimore, to sail the 26th September; sloop Greyhound, Desfield, Baltimore, to sail the 30th; sloop Betsy, Upton-Salem, to sail 6th October; brig Sally, Hampton, of Philadelphia, at Aquino, bound round to Petit Guave. Sept. 25, off the Mole, spoke schooner Julia, Nicholas, New-York, bound to Petit Guave. Same night, was boarded by the English brig Pelican, treated politely, and after a strict examination, allowed to depart.

Next day was boarded by a French privateer and treated politely.

October 3d, lat. 23, 00, long 73, 00, spoke brig Chatham, Stanwood, from New-York, bound to Jamaica, out 10 days.

October 7th, lat. 27, 20, long 74, 00, spoke schooner John of Norfolk, from Savannah, bound to Aux Cayes, out 19 days.

Vessels up at Liverpool, August 17.

For Philadelphia.—Diamond, Egflurn; Peggy, Elliot; Sarah, Serves; Diana, Phil: Prosperity, Craig; Commerce, Waitecoat.

Capt. Newell of the Cleopatra was boarded, Sept. 2, by a boat with 6 men from the shore, off the Lizard, who informed that peace was concluded, having read it in the papers the day before. Lat. 44. 34. N. long. 17. W. saw a brig standing E. S. E. At 1 P. M. saw a brig standing to the northward, who appeared to sail very fast. At 2 P. M. the two brigs met, the latter fired 3 guns at the former which bore down under the lee of the latter, with American colours—the other under French colours. They lay to a considerable time, when the American colours were hauled down, and the brig changed her course and made all the sail she could to the northward, with the privateer, which gave chase to the Cleopatra, and was coming up fast, when the night coming on and blowing fresh, saw none of her. Ship Industry from London to Norfolk was then in sight, bearing N. W. Lat. 35. 47. N. long. 37. 16. W. spoke ship Maria, Paddock, 20 days out from Nantucket on a whaling voyage. Lat. 36. 21. N. long. 65. 18. spoke brig Mary, York. 36 days out from Gibraltar to Philadelphia—all well.

Lat. 36. 48. long 71, 30, spoke brig Ranger, out 3 days from Baltimore to Amsterdam, all well.

Ship Woodrop Sims, Hodgson of this port, has arrived at Havre, in 13 days from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Arrived at the Port.

Schr. Kitty, Green	Cape Francois 23 days
Maria, Flinn	Havannah 12
	New York October 26.

ARRIVED.

	DAYS.
Brig Christine & Elizabeth, Sandmalker	Genoa 3 months.
Venus	Bordeaux 64
Schr. Favourite, Weymouth, Richmond	12

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.

Nautical Improvement.
The substitution of Hadley's Octant in the room of that very defective and dangerous instrument Davis's Quadrant, has been a principal cause to which the improved condition of navigation is to be attributed.

The possession of the means of obtaining a correct observation of the heavenly bodies at sea, has led to the discovery of other objects than that which formed the original point of enquiry.

Still the science, under all its present advantageous circumstances, is susceptible of additional improvements; and every attempt, however trivial it may be, to give peripatuity, is entitled to praise.

Among the desiderata which have laid open to enquiry, that of obtaining a correct observation of the sun in foggy or hazy weather, when the real horizon cannot be ascertained, has not been the least. The want of this has been always the most particularly felt when and where it was most particularly needed. A mode has now been found, simple indeed in its construction, clear in its principle, and certain in its

effects, for obviating this difficulty. The inventor has obtained a patent for this improvement, which is nothing more than fixing an artificial horizon on the plane of a Hadley's Octant, and rendering the eye glass moveable.

In justice to the inventor, I shall only mention what he offers to the public attention, without entering in an explanation of the principles of it, left interested men should take the advantage of profiting by it, to the injury of his patent.

The patentee is Mr. John Seyds, Southwark, who has just published a collection of tables for regulating time, and correcting the latitude, computed from dead reckonings, by simple altitude, at any time in the forenoon, when the sun is not less than three points from the east; or any time in the afternoon, when the sun is not less than three points from the west, &c. &c.

London, April 19, 1796. J. W.

For St. Thomas's,
THE DANISH BRIG
Prince Frederick,
Francis Geoli, Master.
Will sail with all convenient speed, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, or to
JOSEPH STUBBS.
Oct. 28.

For SAVANNAH,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Swift Packet,
Patrick Gribbin, Master.
NOW lying at Smith's wharf, above Race-street. Is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or at No. 95, South Front-street, or of the subscribers.
N. & J. Frazier.
Oct. 28.

Just arrived,
From Port-au-Prince, and For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,
6 1/2 hogheads,
82 tierces,
523 barrels
649 bags
of Prime Coffee
Wilings & Francis.
Oct. 28.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office is again opened at the corner of Walnut and Second streets, where applications are received as usual. Oct. 28.

To be Sold at Public Auction,
On Saturday evening, Nov. 4, '97, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox, dated 5th August, 1796, due 11th October last, 1,300

3 do. drawn by said James Greenleaf in favor of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 5th August, 1796, at 4 months date, 1 payment do. 268 13, 168 14, and 268 14, amount together 8043 43

3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in eight months, payments, do. 2693 75 each, amount together 8081 25

25505 91

1 draft drawn by Robert Morris on John Nicholson, dated 28th May, 1796, at 12 monts 5000

1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at two years 5000

1 do. drawn by John Nicholson, on Robert Morris, dated 28th May, 1796, at 3 years 5000

1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at 4 years 5000

20,000

The said drafts are secured by shares in the North America Land Company and endorsed by James Greenleaf.

1 Note dated Boston, 18th May, 1795, drawn by Thomas Dawes, jun. in favor of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1798, endorsed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf 2250

1 do. dated Boston, 18th Nov. 1795, drawn by Daniel Greenleaf, in favour of Thomas Dawes, jun. payable 1st Jan. 1798, endorsed by Thomas Greenleaf, Henry Newman, and James Greenleaf 6500

3 Notes, dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn by Benjamin Halkell, in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1799, endorsed by said James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, do. 5500 1500—1000 8050

3 do. dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable 1st Jan. 1800, one payment, do. 6400, 5000, 4200 15200

One bond, Zachariah Cox to James Greenleaf, and assigned by him, dated the 21st March, 1795, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the conveyance of 25000 acres of Land, near the town of Frederica in Glynn county and State of Georgia, the said bond full due.

John Connelly, auctioneer.

Oct. 28.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co. P. W. Gallaudet & Co.
John Davis & Co. Sitgreaves & French,
Neil & Smith, George Dobson,
Wilberger and Smith, Thomas Ryejon,
Alex Bissland and Co. T. K. Hagdenberg,
Jacob Sperry and Co. John Smith and Co.
Owen & Jones, Thomas Orr,
Keppele & Zantinger, William Barker & Co.
Adam Zantinger, Thomas Armat & Son,
John Fries, J. Miller, jun. and Co.
Benjamin & J. Johnson
Oct. 14.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on lease for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17.

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.

October 14.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

18 KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.

To be Sold at Public Vendue;

(If not before disposed of at private sale)
ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Potomac and Whiting Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patented early in 1737, except 3700 acres of thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months will be given, on interest and good security.
October 6. 33wts

To be Sold at Public Vendue;

(If not before disposed of at private sale)
ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two and three months will be given, on interest and good security.
October 6. 33wts

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing; as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"Whom Nature's works can charm, will find himself a happy creature."

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them called from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the footy African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

From Batavia (via Providence)

A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn. Street.

may 20. dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally that the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 8th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendence of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut-street, to the north side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry-street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eom

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sec. 13th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chestnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse-alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chestnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&fm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier.—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England

His Mother, the Church of England

His Wife, the Parliament

His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland

His Brother Patrick, Ireland

Lewis, the Kingdom of France

His Mistress, the Old Constitution

His new Wife, the National Representation

Lord Strout, the Kingdom of Spain

Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic

The Franks, the French Republic

The Foresters, the United States of America

Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire

John Codline, Massachusetts

Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut

Roger Carrier, Rhode Island

Peter Bull Frog, New-York

Julius Caesar, New-Jersey

William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania

Callimar, Delaware

Walter Pipewood, Virginia

His Grandson, George Washington

Peter Pitch, North Carolina

Charles Indigo, South Carolina

George Truly, Georgia

Ethan Greenwood, Vermont

Hunter Longknife, Kentucky

Black Catle, Negro Slaves

Rats, Speculators

Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BEN-KNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humor. It is continued down to the present time, and characterizes those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookellers, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market Street.

June 26.

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market Street.

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesley, Junr's Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 15 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. cod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&f6c

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle,

Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough intimates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburgh, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburgh every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferroc, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburgh every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday; performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.

July 14. mwf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from

Hamburg,

20 bales white Ruffid clean Hemp

2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth Street, No. 34.

June 26.

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,

100 do. of Hyson.

Imported in the Woodrop Sims, and for sale by

the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Insurance Company of the State

of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chestnut, above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.

Sept 13. dt2awtf

Thomas Armat and Son,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandise to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to.

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 18. thrf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dollars.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—350.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 24. dtw

For sale or to be let on ground-

rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharfs, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses are the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considered as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—dtw2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are

1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 40,000

1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000 30,000

1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000 20,000

1 ditto 10,000 & cash 5,000 10,000

1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000

1 cash prize of 10,000 10,000

2 do. 5,000 each, are 10,000

10 do. 1,000 10,000

20 do. 500 10,000

80 do. 100 10,000

200 do. 50 10,000

400 do. 25 10,000

1,000 do. 10 10,000

15,000 do. 10 150,000

16,739 Prizes.

33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 50 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two handsome four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLOODGET.

50 Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of

Second and Chestnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar.

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for

the year 1796,"

In which the charge of speculation against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, is FULLY

REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the safe means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to pervert the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for cash. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

Disfranchisement of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. A.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the

twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty

second year of the independence of the United

States of America, JOHN PENNO, of the said dis-

trict, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained

"in No. V and VI of 'The History of the Unit-

"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge

"of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late

"Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—

"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encourage-

ment of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein men-

tioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.